are, first, good farming, second, money saved a purchase and sales: third, just laws, and last but not least, the leaprovement of the so-skal life of the farm. It recognizes the vast and far-reaching importance of woman's work, not simply as a common button sewer, but as a companion and helpment—the life and som of the farm. In these alms it is entitled to the support of all good citizens.

These to the kind of an alliance man Lam

That is the kind of an alliance man I am today. I favor those principles; I am interested in the welfare of the farmer; I am inberested in any legislation or anything that can be done to make him more prosperous, and for this reason: Whenever the farmer is prosperous, whenever he has plenty of money, every other business and every other trade oughout the country is prosperous every-ere. I do not believe in the farmers arraving themselves as a party against allother Paying inemselves as a party against another classes of industry. I do not believe a man should go to legislature or congress to enact laws simply for one class of people. I believe that if a man's views are not broad enough to

take in his whole constituency he ought not to go where hws are to be made at all. I believe if a man is elected to the state legislature he should not only take into con-sideration the counties he represents, but he should take in this vast empire and stop and study the wants of the whole state, and should feel that he is under the most solemn bligations to do the very best he can for the sterests of the state as a whole. Hence, it seems to me that no man is quali-

fied to have the position that takes the nar-low view that he goes there to do the very best and all he can for a single class of pec ple, forgetting and leaving out all other classes of people with their varied interests. And I find also that with reference to this miliance movement I am in hurmony with three or four different states. Here is somening from the state of Indiana. It may be ell to state that there are two organizations Indiana entirely distinct, one known as the in Indiana entirely distinct, one known as the National miliance and one formerly known as the Northern alliance, organized at Fort Wayne June 5. The policy of the National has always been to push its reforms within the various parties, thus making it available to the farmers' interests in the political influence of its members.

And then in the state of Ohio, with over a thousand farmers, probably as intelligent farmers as could be found within the bounds of that state, assembled together to study and acquaint themselves with some way by which they could further the interests of the agricultural people of that state, and here in a few of the declarations from them: "We must agree upon either one or the other course; that is, that we either act independently as a party, or act through the other parties," and it says the farmer must be a factor in politics. Can this condition best be reached by the formation of an alliance party, or by making its influence felt in the control of existing parties, "It is the sense of this convention that we should first test the alliance, and we hope we shall not be compelled to resort to the alternative." That is true of this large and intelligent body of farmers in the state of Iowa, they should act through the existing parties, and I also have their resolution here passed by the Farmers' association in the same line and in the same direction. If the farmers will act together, and whenever anything comes up touching their interests and they can agree upon it to act together, I tell you what it is, with such a force as that no party would dare to op-

pose it.

They hold too big an influence in this country for them to dare to do otherwise. The committee on the tariff bill state that tarmers came in, democrats and republicans and all sorts of political belief, and asked them to do certain things with reference to the agricultural interests, and I have some statements here, I don't know whether it is best for me to take the time to read them, for I want to give most of the time this evening to Mr. Rosewater, in which these farmers de-manded that something should be done. The committee, as you all understand, invited everybody to come before them and present their wants and stated they would do the best they could by them. We imported last year 130,649 bushels of wheat. The farmers found this out, is what the committee says, and asked that the duty on wheat be increased from 20 to 35 cents per bushel. Now, it was said by Mr. Burrows when he was at Fair-bury, that the senate of the United States bury, that the senate of the United States was made up of rich men and would not legislate in the interests of any other class but rich men. Now, when they put the tariff on wheat, who are they to benefit? Not themselves, for they are consumers of wheat; it is the man that raises the wheat, and in order to remanerate him that much better for it. We imported last year \$73,380 bushels of potatoes, and the request of the farmer was that the year 873,380 bushess of potatoes, and the request of the farmer was that the duty should be raised from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel. The object of that was to benefit the farmer and to benefit him alone. Who raises the potatoes in this country? Where do they come from! Are they not the pro-ducts of the toil and labor of the farmer! And has not congress said in this bill, "We are willing to add this much to help you that you may get better prices and may have more money in your pockets, and therefore help all other business by being able to distribute that money among the business industries of the country?" A man who lived on the border heard that they sold hoes for 50 cents apiece in Canada and in the United States they charged 75 cents, so in order to settle the question he thought he would go and see. He found a hoe for 50 cents, and it was a very poor hoe, but he said to the hardware man on the other side, "Why do you sell hoes for 75 cents! I bought this one for 50 cents." The merchant told him that he would sell him a hoe like that for 40 cents, but he wouldn't

I have come to this conclusion. I may be wrong, but if I am wrong I want to be righted. I presume I felt the same as a good many other farmers. I was feeding cattle and I wasn't getting much for it; I was working myself for nothing, and I thought it is possible that these monied men do control the cattle market and we are being ground down to toil and labor for nothing because they have the power to buy the cattle at just such prices as they want to, I got to studying the thing over and I says to myself: Mr. Sweet and Mr. Armour did not have millions of dollars invested in that cold storage, what in the world would become of our cattle. If they had not had the cold storage we couldn't possibly have given away the cattle because they could not take care of them and I am glad that there are men that have money and can take care of our products when we are a little over-stocked with them.

Hence, for these reasons I have felt justified as a farmer, as a tiller of the soil, to expect relief, if relief was to come at all, from the republican party sooner than from any other organization that could be made. So far as the farmer is concerned they are all right, the most of them, but they have no settled or fixed policy by which they are to accomplish anything and when they come to get together in alltances, you will see that in less than ten minutes it is almost utterly impossible to get them to agree upon anything. There are a few more conservative that can agree, but I am satisfied that if the republicans have a majority in the legislature this winter, we can pass the Iowa railroad law. I believe this alliance has done good in this state; it has started people up and set them to thinking about these great questions, which I believe after all will work out for good, and it will make the old parties more careful to

seek to do justice throughout the country. Hence, I feel like staying with the old party; there are a great many things that can be said about what it has done; it has a grand history. I think there never was a party since the world began that ever accomplished so much for a nation or a people in a little over a quarter of a century as the re-publican party has accomplished for this nation. These are my honest convictions from my experience and contact with the party. And today I think if there are any set of men on earth rendy and willing to do the bidding of the people it is the republican

Away back in the time of Lincoln, during the war, Dr. Evanston of Chicago and an-other gentleman, I have forgotten his name, went to Lincoln to urge him to issue the proclamation freeling the slaves, but Lincoln Said: "Whenever public sentiment demands it it will be issued." That has been the re-publican sentiment. Whenever a reform or a measure has been demanded by public timent it has been their policy to sup-

Hence I have faith in the party and faith in the men in it and I believe if we stand by the old party we shall find ourselves increas ing in prosperity and in credit at home and and growing in intelligence and everything that makes a nation grand for all

HON. E. ROSEWATER'S SPEECH. Food for Reflection for the Voters of This State.

Mr. Rosewater spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: We are now on the eve of the most important election which has ever taken place in Nebraska since she entered into the sisterhood

of states, and, while this is called an year," the outcome of this election will, in many respects, be just as important as any residential election at which our citizens have participated. I have been a republican, like the gentleman who preceded me, ever since 1856, and while I could not east my vote in Nebraska for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 because this state was then still a territory, I voted for Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and for every republican candidate for president since this state ans been in the union, and I have no regrets to offer, nor apologies to make for the course I have pursued.

The republican party has as grand and glorious a record as any political organization that ever managed the affairs of a nation. It has been in power thirty years, with an interim of four, and the intermission has been of great benefit to enlighten people as to its merits as a manager of national affairs. During the four years of democratic adminis-tration every effort was made to unearth fraud, to unearth corruption, to unearth disfrand, to unearth corruption, to unearth dis-crepancies in the national trensury which had been mannged twenty-four years, from Abra-ham Lincoln down to Chester A. Arthur, by the republican party. In that treasury de-partment, where during that period billions and billions of money had been handled, every dollar was accounted for, not a penny was missing Q. vos they did was missing. O, yes, they did discover a discrepancy of two cents and after diligent search they found two pen-nies that had rolled out in the vault of the treasury and were lying under a keg of coin.

With all the billions that had been handled by the men who made our greenbacks, and national currency, and issued our bonds, with all the money that had been coined there, with all the vast sums that had been collected by the internal revenue, the percentage of losses was very much smaller than it had been during any administration the demo-crats had up to 1860.

I need not say to you here that the repub-lican party has at all times been the party o freedom and progress. That is a matter of history. The democratic party has been simply a party of reaction and obstruction. It has for more than a quarter of a century been marching five or ten years behind the republican party. Every reform championed by the republican party has been opposed by the democratic party, but in the due course of time when the policy had been accepted and proved beneficial, the democrats fall in and claim to be the originators

Now right here in the state of Nebraska, which only thirty-six years ago was carved out as a territory, during the throes of a great struggle for liberty—the Kansas and Nebraska contest—the question arises whether the people of this state will surrender the government, which has been held successively by republican administrations for twenty odd years, into the hands of demcrats or men who are in collusion with dem-

crats. I cannot review the history of the dem cratic party in Nebraska, for it has no history, With one single exception, that of treasurer of the state, Mr. Sturdevant, it never elected a state officer. And that state officer failed ignally to live up to his antimonopoly pledges And now we are confronted with two par-ties in the state; the democratic party, with a straight democratic ticket, and the people's party, made up chiefly of members of the farmers' alluance, which is being sterred oward the democratic camp.

The principles these two parties are now

supporting are in some respects alike; the main object is to down the republican party at any cost. The democratic party, in its platform, has relterated a great many stale old platitudes, and some few new things that accord with popular sentiment at the present time. Some of them are simply de-lusions, in my opinion at least, such as the unlimited silver coinage proposition. I believe the silver bill passed by the last congress is ample for all purposes. t assures an increase of our currency, back by silver builion of \$5,000,000 every month. do not believe that free coinage would be of any benefit to the farmer, the laborer or the merchant. I do not see why the government of the United States should pay more to the silver kings of Colorado and Nevada for their liver bullion than it is worth on the market. I do not understand why Uncie Sam should take the bullion of the mining millionaires, coin it free of charge into silver dollars and hand it back to them again as legal tender.

The silver bill passed by congress has no-toriously added millions of dollars to the wealth of the bullion owners. That was foreseen by those who understood the law of supply and demand. Not only have we paid for bullion mined in the United States, but vast quantities of silver imported from Germany, Holland, Mexico and other foreign countries, have been sold for 25 percent more than their value in the markets of the world previous to the passage of the silver bill.

Now let me take a look at the independent people's party. At the outset it was an-nounced that this was a spontaneous movement of the people, free from all interference on the part of politicians. We were assured that all the old methods of trickery that the workers and machine politicians have used in the old parties were to be discarded. and a new system of very pure government substituted. What do we find! We find four or five men putting their heads together. setting up the pins. We find packed caucuses and conventions, with the same old trickery. and worse bossism than would be submitted to by members of either of the old parties This was to be a people's movement and rais was to be a people's movement, and very naturally it was expected that all the people in sympathy with it were to have a fair chance of choosing its candidates. Did they have such a chance! The apportionment made by the bosses, or dictators, as some call them, was a most consummate piece of jugglery. Douglas county, with a population of over 150,000, and more than 15,000 workingmen, was given twenty-five delegates in the state convention, and Frontier ounty, with a population of less than 9,000. was given twenty-one delegates. Lancaster county, with a population of over 75,000, was given twenty-four delegates in the people's convention, and Red Red Willow county, with a population of 8,750, was represented by sixteen delegates. county, with over 19,000 population, had on delegate less than Hitchcock county, with her 5,700 population. The object of this gerrymandering was manifest to everybody that attended the state convention. The counties in the burnt district of the Republi

can Valley were given the prependerance o votes in order to defeat General Van Wyck' candidacy, who was invincible with the work ing men of Lincoln and Omaha. Van Wyck has always been an anti-monopolist; he is a farmer himself and a member of the allians represented this state creditably the national senate, and enjoys a national reputation. He was shelved by this packed convention and a man substituted who has never been a member of any legis-lative body, has never been tried in any pub-lic office except that of commissioner in a

sparsely settled county.

Now, I have nothing to say against Mr.
Powers as a man, but of his ability to administer the offairs of this state we have no evidence as yet. We have no evidence that he s capable of managing even a small farm. So far as can be learned he has failed to achieve success anywhere, and now he expects us to elect him chief executive of a state with nearly eleven hundred thousand population and \$1,000,000,000 of property The same may be said of other cand a the people's independent ticket.

farmers and working men have been invited to join in a movement for better government and purer men. What have they been of-

You have a candidate for congress in your district who, as I am told, has not such a rec-ord as would be considered pure and entirely undefiled. I will not go into details about it. It is not necessary to do that, but suffice it to say that he has been trusted in a public place hat demands the most unbending integrits and requires a man of temperate habits and lear judgment. In that place he has been found utterly wanting. Now, he is to go to congress. What for! Simply because he lives in a sod house. Why does he live in a sod house! Why do the farmers that live in his county almost all live in commodious frame houses, reasonably well furnished. have these neighbors cattle, sheep and poul why McKeighan cattle, sheep and poultry and why has he nothing to show for the in-McKeighan dustry of these years! If he is an exemplary farmer, he ought at least to be able to cope with all the other farmers of his neighbor hood unless some calamity has deprived him of his means of subsistance. No one says he has had twins every twelve months in his family. [Laughter.] No one charges that he has an enormous lot of relations to support, and so far as I can learn, the man is poor simply from a want of thrift and lack of sobriety. Is that the kind of a man to send to the national legislature form the Second congressional district: I doubt it. [Ap-

Right here let me ask you if McKelghan is ected to congress, what will be do there For the next two years, the republican administration will remain in power, and whether the house of representatives is democratic or whother the house is republican, the policies of the resemble. the policies of the republican party will pre-

able at least to wield some influence through the republican representa-tives of this state in the upper house, if not in the lower. And if there are any other things to be done in the district—if there are any other cities in this district need-ing pestoffice buildings, if you need new land offices or mything completes the extraodiction. flices or anything requiring the expenditure f money in any direction, you will have no cossible chance of securing appointments or

ppropriations through McKelghan. But we will be told that McKelghan is a great financier; that the policies he will advocate in the national legislature will soon give the far west and workingmen of Nebraska unbounded prosperity. Every man, woman and child is to have all the money they ask for. Farmers will be able to borrow money at 2 per cent. The re-peal of the present tariff will give you free trade, and you will be nole to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest.

Now, what will it be in reality? What would be the effect of two or three, or fifteen McKeighans in a house composed of 350 members with a republican senate and a republican president! Why, nothing. It would be like the dog barking at the moon. Mc-Keighan would scarcely be known in the committee even if he appeared before them, and so far as his finascial policies—or falla cles, I call them—are concerned, they would imply be emptied into the congressional

The flat money theories that Powers and McKeighan have been advocating in the state—that is, the thory of first money—have been exploded long ago way back as 1872. When George Francis Train was a candidate for president of the United States on a flat money atform there were only about 8,000 voters Nebraska willing to subscribe to such wild

McKeighan, Kem and Bill Dech and other candidates of the new party everywhere point back to the "good old prosperous times of 1866," right after the war, when they say there were so many more dollars per capita in circulation; when the laborer got \$2.50 or \$3 a day, and the farmer got \$2 a bushel for his wheat, Let us take a look backward and see how the "prosperous old times" worked. In the mid dle of 1865, when the contending armics marched home from the battlefield, a million marched home from the battlefield, a million of destroyers of property came home and resumed ordinary avocations wherever they could find employment. When they came they found most of the places filled, and wherever an old soldier was given a place another man was crowded out, so presently we had a country full of unemployed men; in a very short period the mon began to wander all over this land in quest of em ployment. Then began the tramp period There were tramps everywhere. Tramps of the public highways; people could scarcely go with safety from one part of the country to another. In every little city and big city scores of men were about the streets, seeking shelter in the jails sometimes rather than to sleep on the sidewalks under the open skies The legislatures were obliged to enact laws to protect the people from these tramps. This was in "those good old prosperous times" was in

when the laboring man got \$2.50 a day.

And about this time what were the prices of things that the laborer and farmer had to buy! I went to work the other day to investigate for myself and see how prosperous the man was that got \$2.50 a day and I found this state of affairs: I found if he was a married man and wished to buy a calico dress for his wife he would pay from 40 to 60 cents a yard for calico. A calico dress with hooks and eyes and one spool of cotton (which was 20 cents) cost \$5.40; today you can buy the same dress for 70 cents. In 1866 one sack of flour cost the laborer \$6.50; today he gets it for \$3.50. Coffee was 45 cents a pound, today it is 30 cents; in 1866 four pounds of grauulated sugar sold for a dollar, today he can get twelve pounds for a dollar; candles were 40 cents a ound, today they are 15 cents; rice was sellng at 20 cents a pound, today it is 8 cents a pound; vinegar was 90 cents a gallen, now i is 30 conts; tea was \$2.30 a pound, today it is \$1.00; syrup was \$2.20 a gallon, now it is 90 conts; a washboard sold for 60 cents, now it \$1.90, now it costs 40 cents; coal oil was selling at \$1.40 a gallon, now it is 15 cents; soap was 1714 cents a pound, now it is 6 cents; an ordinary bedstead cost \$20 to \$25, now he can buy one for \$3 to \$6; other furniture in the same proportion. The com-monest kind of an overcoat cost \$30 to \$25, and now can be bought for \$5 to \$8. In 1800 all the clothes that the laboring man had to clothe himself and family was three times as high as it is now, and some of it five times as high, during those "good old times of pros

And whenever you wanted to give a receipt to anybody for 15 cents you had to put a stamp on it; if you had a check to draw on a bank you had to put on a stamp; if you wanted to make a deed to a piece of property there had to be a stamp on it; if you wanted to take out a life insurance poice there had to be a stamp on it; if you wanted to send a message by telegraph, you had to put on a stamp. Every bottle of medicine had a stamp on it, every box of matches had a stamp on it, ever photograph had a stamp on the back. were stamp duties on tea and stamp duties upon coffee. In addition to that, there was an income tax levied on wage workers and salaried men, and on all classes. These are the good old prosperous times that the gen-tleman wants to return to. I, for myself, don't want to see them again. I think the don't want to see them again. I think laboring man can better afford to work \$1.50 and \$1.75 a day, when a dollar is as large as a cartwheel and will buy more things than it ever did at any other time in the history of the United States, than to go back to the time of \$2.50 per day and be almost starving and half the time out of em-

ployment. [Appinuse.]
Look at the condition of the mechanic of 1895 and 1890. The highest price ever paid in Omaha for skilled labor was \$6a day to brick layers for ten hours' work; today negets \$4.5 for eight or nine hours' work; the machinist, the blacksmith and carpenter get almost the same wages today that he did in 1866, printer carus more today than he did twenty five years age; and the men of all trade without exception are getting within 20 per cent of the wages that were current of 1866. And I want to say right here that the laborer of today is better off than he ever was. He is better clothed and better fed; his children go to better schools and his family wears better materials; live in better houses, have more leisure and are better off in every respect, and their con-dition has oeen improved under republican administrations and under republican rule for twenty-five years. Applause. What are we promised when the day of jubilee has come! We are promised great things, but what kind of prosperity will we get when the stock of currency is watered in this country and the dellar won't buy any more of the necessaries of life than it did at the close of the war! They say to the debtor class their salvation is in getting more mone; into circulation. I never had any money to loan. I belong to the debtor class. I believe I am paying more interest than any one man in the state of Nebraskaς but I have borrowed good money and I propose to pay back the kind of money I bor-rowed; if I had borrowed wheat I would want to pay my creditors back in wheat, and if I had borrowed corn, I would want to pay them back in corn. No man who is in debt today has borrowed his money twenty-five years ago; all of us who are in debt have had to borrow within the last five or ten years, and the money we have borrowed was worth 100 cents on the dollar. Shall we now say to ur creditors, "We propose to repudiate this lebt or pay it with the new kink of money that is not worth 100 cents on the dollar! Don't you see what calamity would befall the country if this first scheme of paying

debts would be carried into effect? Within a quarter of a century the republi-can party paid off all but about \$6,000,000 of the \$23,000,000 of its bonded debt, and it has raised the national credit above that of any country on the globe.

If you water the stock of money the credit. of the nation will be weakened if not destroyed. This country is now saving hundreds of millions a year by the reduction of interest rates on the public debt-national, state and municipal. Shall we now now go back and recklessly destroy public con-

In 1877 during those prosperous times I porrowed \$9,000 at 12 per cent compound interest, and in six years I paid \$10,000 interest on the loan. At that time 15 per cent was the legal rate of interest in Nebraska. Two years ago I borrowed \$200,000 from an insurance company at 6 per cent. Depreciate the national currency by infla-tion and their date of interest will be raised to 10 per cent or they would foreclose when the loan is due

kight here let me call your attention to this fact: The sale of a commodity and its value | gress pledging the nation to redeem those

vail. McKelghan will be simply a dead letter; he will have no more to do with the appointment of a simple village postmaster than the city marshal of Hebron; he will have no more to do with creating or extending post routes in his district than any member of your city council and perhaps not as much, for if they are republicans, they may be able at least to wind a possible at least to wind a is speculating and berrowing money because he thinks he can make more money. He engages in some specontalive enterprise in which he expects to turn over his money, and he is willing to pay the money lender a high rate of interest. But speculation is dull, business is quiet, and there is a large amount of money loanable at low rates of interest. This has been the state of affairs for the last five or six years. The rates of interest have gradually gone down. Everybody who knows maything about financial affairs will agree with me, that all over the country there has been a gradual reduction of the interest rate, and today there is a tion of the interest rate, and today there is a very large amount of money loaned upon farms in this state at 7 per cent, and even at 6 per cent interest, and any man who has good security can get loans renewed at that rate. But the money shavers, men who loan money upon chattel securities, and the middle men between the legitlmate banker and the borrower, have been charging 2 and 3 per cent a month in this state. For that the

republican party is not responsible.

Nebraska now has on her statute books strong usury laws, and in its platform the party is pledged to make these usury laws still more stringent through the mext legislature so as to protect these people who are willing to avail themselves of the protection afforded by better laws. But, as a matter of fact, all this hue and ery about cheapening money by filling the country with green backs, is a delusion. If we had today three times as much money in the country as we have now, the debter class would get no relief because money would be loaned at a much higher rate of interest than it com-

mands now.

Our friend Kem in the Third district points with pride to the \$1,500 mortgage he has on his farm, which he hopes some day to pay off by borrowing money at 2 per cent of the initional government to the extent of one-half of the appraised value of his land. Now Mr. Kem's 100 acre furn is assessed at \$5 half of the appraised value of his land. Now Mr. Kem's 100 acro farm is assessed at \$5 per acre, or \$500. Under his own proposition he would only be able to borrow \$400 at 2 per cent, to pay off a mortgage of \$1,500. What would he do with \$400 in paying off a \$1,500 mortgage! He would have to raise \$1,100 somewhere else. [Applause, If he could not raise it, he would have to indate the appraisemens of that property up to the full \$1000 to secure that loan of \$1,500 (which would be more likely than anything else because that would be the most common because that would be the most common course pursued) and what would be the result The government would have a farm for sale after a while and Kem would be somewhere else. [Applause.] But probably not in

In the Argentine Republic the same thing was tried recently with this result: The people of the Argentine Republic, taking ex-ample from our flat system during the war, issued a currency which the government loaned at 2 per cent on farming land. Appraisers were appointed and everybody wanted to be an appraiser. It was a profit-able business, better than going to congress a good deal. The appraisements were made about three times the value of the land and he government leaned the farmers money and the farmers falled to pay the 2 per cent interest when it came due, and the govern-ment now has got the land. In the meantime the Argentine Republic was filled with a vast quantity of irredeemable currency. They issued \$189 per capita, gold went up skyhigh and the country was speedily bankrupted. Today the Argentise Republic is compl cked and everything is almost at a stand-l. That is exactly what would follow the adoption of the wild sceme proposed by our alliance lenders.

We were told today by my friend. General

We were told today by my friend, General Van Wyck, that both parties have pursued the same financial policy. That is true, and no other policy could have been pursued with safety to the people of the United States. Certainly the democrats would have pursued a different policy from the republicans, if for no other reason than to differ, but when they cannot be remarked by the description of the reason that the description is a second that the description is a second that the description of the reason that the second that the description is the remark that the remark came into power they found they had to do precisely the same thing. Not because Wall street ordered it. That is simple nonsense. What is Wall street anyhow! A lot of reck less speculaters who go in for making the largest amount of money in the shortest possible time, men who gamble in gold when it is at a premium, is railroad stocks, telegraph stocks, mining stocks, and every species of colleteral. They don't care how much you infiate the currency—the more the better. Wall street was behind the silver bill and wanted free coinage; the conser-Wall street was in its glory during the in-flation period between 1866 and 1873. Wall do they propose? A street was just booming. The gold exchange platform or declaration street was just booming and millions, but suffice. They declare with 1873 came a day of reckoning. The Northern Pacific bubble that had been inflated by Jay Cook collapsed and hundreds of thousands of men all over this country were absolutely ruined; hundreds of them committed suicide to escape the disgrace; many of them were not able to face their families, who had been reared in magnificence and Thousands migrated out country and sought to recuperate their fallen fortunes abroad. No one who remembers this panic and collapse will want anything tike this financial scheme so highly recom-mended by our flat money agitators. If any one was wanted to go to Grand

Island to manage the sugar beet factory, you would look for somebody who had some knowledge of making sugar from beets; if a manager was wanted for the Omaha smelt-ing works we would want somebody who understands the handling of silver and gold ores and knew something about chemistry. If you wanted somebody to run a great printing house you would want somebody who un-derstood printing, or at least the management of it. But when you want somebody to manage the finances of the nation you have got to go to a dugout and get a man who never handled a thousand dollars in his life. Although the American people can truth-fully boast of having the most stable and re-liable currency in the world, every paper dol-lar as good as a gold dollar, and gold, silver and paper interchangeable without discount or premium in every section of the country from Maine to Oregon. We are constantly told that the administration of our finances s going from bad to worse from year to year, that the industrial classes and the soldiers have never been able to keep a correct acount of the few transactions incumbent on a ounty judge in the settlement of estates, such geniuses feel perfectly at home in the discussion of the most intricate problems of national financiering. They know just how much and what kind of currency the governnent should issue, and how this vast rev-nue of the government should be collected and disbursed. Compared with them Salmon P. Chase and all his suc-cessors in the treasury were mere nimies. And these recidess assertions are believed by thousands of misinformed farmers

and workingmen as gospel truth. Now what is the history of the greenback and our bonded debt? When the war broke out, the confederates left the treasury ampty. I heard General Howel Cobb, Buchanna's rebel secretary of Howel Cobb, Buchanna's rebel secretary of the treasury, make a speech in which he said: "These Lincolnites who are going to Wash-ington will not find any money. I didn't try to leave them any." He openly boasted that they had robbed the treasury and left it empty. That is the way Lincoln found the national treasury when he started out to pro-test the union arguest its confederate enemies ect the union againgt Its confederate enemies. He appealed to the patriotic men of the country and called on than for aid. Every rich man or moderately wealthy man who came forward and offered to loan money to the government was blessed by the people just as much as if he had enlisted and shouldered a misket, for without money nobody could have kept the soldiers in the leid, and when this processacks, or demand notes, were first issued they were accepted in pay by everybody. But democra fiatists charge that the soldier got on of pay and the bookbolder another. But democrats and was not true. The government issued its I. O. U. That was all it had to give, with the promise that it would be remoney, constitution money, constitution silver means gold or silver to be a silver able to money, which means gold to coin. Had the soldier been able to be would unhold his greenbacks, he would doubtedly have been able to redeemed them in gold or silver, were these bonds disposed of Jay Coo would to How vertised in the papers all over the country viting everybody that had any money willing to give our country credit to come forward and subscribe for the bonds, and the bends were taken not only by rich men, but by wage workers in all the large cities. The savings of servant girls, mechanics and laborers and the savings of the merchants went into those bonds at that time. There was no discount made, as we are told. The government gave this bond in good faith and redeemed it in good faith. We have been told that every little while resolutions have been passed through con-

ernment had not done so; suppose it had been in the condition of the Argentine Re-public; suppose it had been in the condition of Turkey; suppose it had been in the condi-tion of Russia today, with its currency de-preciated and its credit broken down? What preciated and its credit broken down? What sort of prosperity would we have? Was it not the very best kind of financiering to assure the creditors of the United States that, the government would redeem those pledges in the only money that passes carrent as such all over the world. It is not true that the soldierwas paid off \$7 for \$16 in the beginning of the war, in 1801, gold was only very slightly above par and prices were not very high. Just before starting for Hebrou resteriny I found in an old bible, two \$10 con-federate bills and an old letter which I had written from Omaha in 1863, to the Cleveland Herald. On the back of it there happened to be the market quotations of Cleveland, for October 26, 1873, I notice wheat \$1.27 per bushel; corn, 30c; rye, \$1.50; butter was quoted at 22c; choese, 12c; eggs, 17c and \$18; lard, \$11; and green apples, \$1 and \$2.50 a barrel; petroleum was of course still very high in those days, 63 cents, and so on. What does that show! It shows that in 1863, while we were in the midst of war, prices were still low; that the soldier when he sent written from Omaha in 1863, to the Cleveland were still low; that the soldier when he sent his money home-for he was bearded and clothed by the government-that his family ought their things pretty nearly as cheap

then as now. When the inflation was at its height in 1865 and 1866 the greenback had depreciated, but the seldier did not hold on to it that long, his

All the talk about the robbery of the soldier or the producer by the refrement of the greenback and issue of bonds is the sheerest rot. The largest amount of greenbacks that was ever out at one time was \$450,000,000. Today there are still \$450,000,100 of greenbacks in circulation and in the treasury, we have retired just \$97,000,000 of greenb and in theirplace have added over \$400,000,000 of gold coin and \$430,000,000 insitver coin and silver certificates to our stock money. The flatist clarnor about our national bank currency is equally absurd. The national banks had over three hundred and fifty milhoris of currency at one time, now they have less than half that amount out and they are surrendering it at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. Still there is no contraction of the circulating medium. For every \$3,000,000 of national bank currency surrendered and can-celled the treasury is issuing \$5,000,000 of silver certificates, which are secured by bullion in the treasury vaults,

I want to say to the farmers because the farmers have been told that under the admin-istration of the republicans everything that istration of the republicans everything that they sell has been made cheap and everything that they buy made dear. I don't think any party could control the price of wheat in Liverpool, or the price of cotton or any class of commodity that was exported. I quote from a party in Fort Dodge, Ia., who made a computation to show the dif-ference in prices in the last ten years: self-binders that sold in 1886 for \$15 are now selling for \$130; corn planters in 1880 sold for \$80, now they sell for \$40; riding cultivators in 1880 were \$45, now they are \$25; spring wagens, two-seated, \$150 in 1880, \$75 now; nails, per keg, \$6 in 1880, \$3 now; milk-pans, 82.25 per dozen in 1889, \$1 per dozen now; barb-wire ten cents a pound in 1880, now it is four cents a pound, notwithstanding the barbwire trust, which ought to be rooted out. There is no question about that. The democratic party said that, but they were in power our years and didn't do it. It is a question imply of local legislation.

Now I want to ask in all sincerity what is proposed to be done by our friends on the people's ticket. We were told in the first place that it was not a party, but your chair-man here has furnished me with a letter that would indicate that they are a party. He had been an organizer of the farmers' alliance up to a very recent period. He was a true and trusted man in the alliance and did his work, I presume, faithfully, as members of the alliance in this section will certify. He has seen fit to remain a republican instead of connecting himself with this "spontaneous movement" and what is the result! He get his walking papers from the secretary of the state farmers' alliance with the information that his services as organizer would be dispensed with because he had gone into a political organization, because he remains identi fied with the republican party. What a

piece of arrogance, what insolence.

No man who has joined the alliance has taken an obligation of allegiance to a new party, or any other party when he went into it, and he does not need to go to Autocrat rative people of the country do not. Wall street men make millions one day and then go on bearing down and depreciating the stocks that they bulled up and make more money, that they bulled up and make more money, Wall street was in its glory during the inthey propose? A glaree at their tform or declaration of principles will like. They declare that every man on the footstool of the earth is entitled to some land, and they are in favor of giving every man, and I suppose every woman as well, some land from which he or she can draw sustenance. But I want to know how many members of the new party, or how many candidates on its ticket, are ready to give one single acre of their farms to any on else. I want to know what sort of principles they are enunciating to farmers. Nearly farmers I know would tile to get more land, but I don't know any farmer who is willing to give any land away. Yet, thousands of farmers have subscribed to this new principle taken from the gospel of peace of Saint Bellamy, who proposes to let the government own all lands and feed all the people of the United States out of one common trough and have them all sup-plied through pipes, very much as the pe-troleum is pumped direct from the oil wells to Philadelphia and the scaboard. [Laughter

and applause.]
This is the new wrinkle and the first ster is for Uncle Sam to take possession of all the land. The farmers in Nebraska say amen to that! I have no doubt there are about 25,000 homeless wage workers in the state ready to take some of your land if you offer it in good faith; they will agree to cultivate it or get some one to do it for them.

There are some propositions in the alliance platform with which we all the port of the proposition of the some port of the proposition of the prop agree. For myself, I think I have been-if I do say it myself-a mere persistent and uncomprising agreator of anti-monopol principles in this state than any alliance mafrom President Powers down to Mr. Bur rows. Thave advocated regulation in seaso and out of season, but in 1882, when the all ance but a state ticket in the field just as the havein 1830, I entered my most solomn protest against going for relief outside of the present parties or creating a new party, because I believed then as I do now that the surest way to achieve results, and bring about reforms and do away with the abuses that the people of Nebraska have suffered from, is through the existing parties; that if the republican party had failed to do its duty, there was an easy way to remedy it. If the democratic party has put up men who were better qualified and more trustworthy, vote for them and vote down the bad men.

One of the principles I have advocated in all local elections in this state has been—an honest democrat is preferable to a dishonest republican. There preached that doctrine and shall preach it now, but I also want that doctrine to be applied the other way. I want an honest republican to be preferred to a dishonest democrat when such is running for congress. [Applause.] I am still on that same track. I have not varied at all. Those The Bus, in some instances, of having veered and changed and gone to Wall street, are common slanderers. Wall street has no inore control over menow than it had when Tas But was in its infuncy. In the twenty years that I have conducted a paper I have never advocated flat money, nor principles of repudiation. When I was poor as a church mouse and in debt head over heels, in the crash of 1873, and when I had a mortgage plastered over my head, I sull advocated the honest payment of an honest debt, and I opposed payment of an honest dobt, and lopposed greenbackism then as I do now; it is novel doctrine in this state, it is simply galvanizing an old corpse, and it has been signalized by the nomination of Allen Root for congress, and he stands for Old Greenback from awayback. [Laughter.] Allen Root is sound on anti-monopoly, but he is looney as a bedbug currency and money question.

on the currency and home questions [Laughter.]
On railroad legislation I am just as strenuous as anybody, but I would like to know what the alliance leaders propose to do. They have no policy, they have not pledged their candidates for the legislature to any policy. They say, "Simply stand on our platform and salvation is sure." I have seen men stand on the challeng, and thave helped elect them that platform, and I have helped elect them to the legislature, and gone down to work with them, and what was the result! One man would introduce a railroad regulation bill of twenty-five pages, and another man would introduce a bill of fifteen pages, and each one would want to brag that he had introduced the great anti-monopoly ratiroad regulation, and when the time came for them to agree on any one measure they were all divided. It is only by dividing the farmers on these great issues

bonds in gold. Very well, suppose the gov- that the railroads have been able to run the state. Had the farmers gone to work both them and this year and attended the respective primaries of their parties everywhere, they would have carried the republican conven-tions overwhelmingly and would have dis-

tated any ticket they saw fit, and they can not make any more favorable platform than the platform of the republican party. It not only pledges the party to reduce railroad rates to the leveled rates of adjoining states, but pledges it to see that the far ers have the right to erect elevators and han corn to and from the elevators on the same conditions that the elevator owners have now; it provides that railroads shall be held now; it provides that railroads shall be held amenable in every way for damages to the people, and it is in every way as radical as any platform that has ever been framed. But what assurance have we that our candidates, if elected, will carry it out? Show these men that there is a public sentiment behind the platform and they will be obliged to carry it out, willingly or unwillingly. I myself haven't any faith in their railroad commissioner system. I believe the people should regulate the rates on railroads by law, but there is the difficulty. The present

law, but there is the difficulty. The pre railway commission law was passed by votes of farmers as well as railroad cappers, and these farmers claimed to know what they were about. The new party leaders talk very wildly about usury sharks and all that sort of thing but we have not heard a single measure proposed by which they are going to do away with these shylocks.

I know and realize it is very difficult for

farmers to get together and agree upon one thing, but certainly with the new Mos to lead them out of the wilderness, with these men who advocate a financial revolution, we ought to know what relief we may expect. They know how to run the whole govern-ment; why are they not capable of running the Nebraska legislature sufficient to get together and say, 'Here is what we want the legislature to do!' And if they had a certain localistature to do?" And if they had a certain bill—railroad bill or any other—that was specific, and the men were piedged to vote for the measure, if they had that, all the railroad governors in the state could's stop it from becoming a law. But have such measures been proposed! Not at all. They are running just like a herd of sheep.

I think considering the enormous amount of labor! have done on behalf of the produc-ers and working people in this state, and the fight I have made for years against railway monopolies and other monopoles, it might not have been injudicious for the leaders of the alliance movement to confer with me and at least ascertain how far THE BEE was disposed to go with them in the movement that they had inaugurated. No greateaptain has ever ventured into a war without first securing all the allies that he can possibly enlist in his cause, and without first procur ing the necessary munitions of war. In politics no prudent leader would venture without first enlisting the leading papers, at least endeavoring to have the moiders public opinion in active sympathy with any movement they may desire to undertake But Mr. Burrows wants to build up a new paper of his own; he wants not on to be grand dictator of the new party, but wants to have the only paper that the farmers will be allowed to read. I expect to see a law passed by the next legislature that no farmer be allowed to read any other paper but Mr. Burrows' paper, and that every farmer be sent to jail for six months every time he looks at a copy of some other paper Laughter.

When the farmers have friends they ought to try to retain their friendship and not cast off the old friends for new ones. They want the workingmen to join them, but their convention repelled them. This was shown in the people's convention. The work-ing men were playing with loaded dice. Van Wyck was counted out of the convention so as to have the president of the alliance made a candidate for governor. They wanted the working man to join them in the crusade for cheaper money and cheapening the dollar with which he buys his food and clothing and if proof of what they thought of the workingman, they nominated a state ticket workingman, they nominated a state ticket there with not a single workingman on it. The candidate man is a lawyer and he is a sort of a walking delegate. How do they expect to get twenty or twenty-five thousand laboring men to join with them to elect men who have no use for the laboring men. Do they realize that a repeal of the tariff laws of the United States would set atriff hundreds of thousands of working men and place them. of thousands of working men and place the abroad as tramps just as they were right

after the war. Fellow citizens, I have covered a great deal of territory, but in this movement there has been so much fallacy and so much misrepre-sentation that it is impossible to answer onetenth of it. For instance, we are told that in the state of Illinois there have been more convictions than in the whole of Ireland, when in fact lilinois is the most prosperous state in America. We are told that Nebraska farms are rapidly passing through the sheriff's hands by foreclosure owing to the uni-versal destitution of our farmers.

I have just received official statements from fifty-five out of the eighty-eight counties showing the number of farm foreclosures in Nobraska during the year ending with June last. This report shows that the total number of improved farms offered for sale under mortgage forcelosure in the various counties, including those in the United States court, in the 55 counties is 197, partly improved farms 117, unimproved farms 218, making a total of 1.332 farms offered for sale under the ham mer. Out of 48,000,000 acres of land, which would represent at least 150,000 farms of \$20 acres each, out of that vast number 1,332 foreclosures. Granting that the balance of the counties would be pro rata-and for of the counties would be pro rata—ane, for instance, Douglas county is not represented here, and I know our county has very few foreclosures because the land in Douglas county is too valuable—I say the total farms foreclosed would not exceed 1,500, or probably 14 per cent on the outside. Of that number I notice that Holt county has the there are 143 farms offered. I know the reason why. I can't go into details and explain it here, but it is known that a great many worthless pieces of land are mertgaged, and mortgraged for all they are worth, and the owners simply walk away and forget to pay the interest. A greatmany of these tarms represent the same sort of thing. Men have gone to work, for instance, and made a very small payment, and failed to come to time on future payments and have given up their farms, but his letter does not show that the farmers of Nebraska are going to leave the country, or become tenants; there is no proof of it whatever.

So it is with a great many of their mis-statements that we can not possibly rebut. Like my friend, Calamity Weller of Iowa, these parties attribute their failures and mishaps whether they are due to the want of personal thrift, drouth, hailstorms, or any other cause; to the mismanagement of our national linances; They propose to revolutionize everything, and are going to give everybody wealth, prosperity, happiness and—children, I suppose [Laughter] and everything else to make people conteated. I don't know what they are not able to give to our people if they will only elect their men to office. In conclusion let me admonish the farmers

In conclusion let me admonish the farmers and laboring men to emulate the policy that Dennis Kearney pursued in California. The Kearneyites wanted legislation against the immigration of the Chinese; and Kearney and the boodlums started the war-ery, "The Chinese must go," The Kearneyites had votes and both parties wanted the votes, but they said "you must get that anti-Chinese plank in your platform or was will vote for the other party. The rer we will vote for the other party. The re-ult was that both parties adopted the cry "The Chinese must go," and in less than six months the national conventions adopted it, and congress enacted it into law.

Why cannot the farmers say to parties: "You give us this or take your



of leavening strength-U.S. Government Re-

port Aug. 17, 1890.

chances of defeat, not by a new party, but by our going on the other side." The farmers held the balance of power and certainly could have dictated any policy wanted or any reform wanted, or any redress sought, if it was

Fellow citizens, I hope that on the 4th of November you will exercise the privilege of citizens with judgment and conscientiously and not rush headlong, simply saying, "We want a change and it don't matter if the man is a yellow dor," but elect good men and hon-orable men and the state of Nebraska will see to !! that your taxes are lower and your

SCROFULA

property protected as well as men who are interested in good government would want to

have it. [Appla uso.]

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

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